HUNGARY
ERROR PRINTS
VARIATIONS
1900-1944

BY

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SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY

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In the December 1970 issue of our Newsletter, a report was reprinted from the Filateliai Szemle - the Journal of the National Federation of Hungarian Philatelists - reporting that a collector in Hungary found a paid of the 500 K harvester stamp (Scott 392) where, on one of the stamps, the left-hand numeral was 530 instead of 500. This news demonstrates that to look for printing errors is sometimes a fruitful occupation.

Although one should not expect that such major findings are commonplace, one may have the reward when looking through the stamps collected or purchased, by finding some printing errors or other deviations from the standard issues. This is even more possible because the major stamp catalogs list only a few such variations and thus, it is quite likely that even the dealers have overlooked that the stamp in question is a special one,

Since the variations from the period 1900-1945 are not fully documented in any available publication, I tried to summarize them here. I start with the 1900 Tural issues. There are a number of variations known for the 1874-1899 envelope type stamps; however, these are well documented in the third volume of the Magyar Belyegek Momografiaja. Similarly, the variations and errors related to the stamps issued since 1945 are discussed in detail in the fifth volume of this series. Thus, for the pre-1900 and post 1945 period, I refer to this publication.

In the discussion, "printing error" and "variation" generally mean difference in the printed text, design, color or paper of the stamps. Watermark and perforation variations are not considered here; also the lack of perforation is considered only if it means an error or oversight during printing. It should be emphasized that from the pre-W.W. II stamps, imperforate sets exist; these are, however, proofs.

Besides the errors mentioned here, there are a number of freaks which are due to carelessness in the printing process (e.g., wrinkled paper, print on the back. incorrect adjustment during perforation, etc), and not to plate errors or omission of certain steps in printing. Although such stamps are of interest to the specialized collector, they are not considered here.

The stamps and watermarks are identified to the Scott catalog; the Scott number of the basic stamps is always given in parenthesis.

This discussion is based on the information included in the Scott, Michel, and Zumstein catalogs, the Magyar Belyegek Arjegyzeke (Price list of Hungarian Stamps), the 11th edition of Hungary's Postage Stamp Catalog published in 1948 by the stamp dealer Sandor Szekely in Budapest, further a number of articles, news, and reports published in various Hungarian philatelic journals, as well as my own collection.

The discussion will be divided into three parts. The first part will deal with the postage stamps (regular, semi-postal and air mail), the second part with the postage due stamps and finally the third part with the official stamps. June 1, 1971.

I. POSTAGE STAMPS

1900-1916 Turul Series

In the first Turul series (1900, Wmk 135 in circle), some rows in a few sheets remained without perforation. Pairs without perforation between the two stamps are rarities. Also, some stamps of this series are known to exist without numeral, these are: the 1 f gray (47), 6 f claret (52), 10 f carmine (55), and 35 f red violet (60) stamps. Most of these stamps have been found at post offices or stamp selling places and recovered, but a few were already used up in the mail. There are also two color variations which are fairly common; the 1 f gray stamp (47) also exists in dull lilac (47a), and the 6 f claret stamp (52) in violet brown (52a).

There is one color variation known in the second Tural series (1904, Wmk. 136a, Perf. 12 x 11 1/2): the 50 f stamp exists both in lake (79a) and magenta (79c). Stamps of this series - except the 12 f (73a) and the magenta 50 f (79c) - are known on two types of paper: a brittle yellow, and a soft white. The 12f stamp exists only on the former, and the magenta 50 f stamp on the latter paper.

In the third series (1906 Wmk 135a, Perf. 15), an interesting plate error occurred; on the 98th stamp of each plate, the denomination is given as " f ller" instead of "filler"; this is known to exist at least on the following stamps: 2 f (68b), 3 f (69b), 5 f (70b), 6 f (71b), 10 f (72b), 25 f (76b), 30 f (77b), 50 f (79b), and 60 f (80b).

The most famous error among the Turul stamps occurred in the sixth series (1913, Wmk. 137 vertical, Perf. 15). In a few sheets of the 50 f stamp (lake on blue paper; Scott 96) the cliche of the numeral "50" was replaced by mistake by "35"; this occurs at the 13th place (3rd stamp of the second horizontal line) of these sheets. The color of the genuine 35 f stamp is red violet on white paper and thus the error is easily observable. This stamp was also forged, by painting the paper of the original 35f stamp blue; therefore, individual stamps are always suspicious.

Other variations in this series include color changes of the 3 and 5 f stamps: the color of the 3 f stamp (86) is orange but stamps in yellow also exist; similarly, one can find 5 f stamps in olive as compared to the regular color of emerald (87).

Another error occurred on the 60 f stamp with horizontal watermark (98) issued in 1914 from which some stamps are know without the numeral "60". A similar error was found on the 70 f stamp with vertical watermark issue of 1916 (99): on a few sheets sent to the post office in Fiume, the numeral was missing. About 8-10 such stamps are known to exist. There is one more very rare error known in connection with this stamp which is printed in brown on a green background: a few are known where the green background color is completely missing on the front page, but can be found on the back of the stamp. Evidently at least one sheet was placed in error in reverse on the printing machine in the first step of the two-stage printing process. Since the Turul stamps should have been printed in sheets of 400, at least 400 such stamps should exist; however, less than a dozen are only known. All known stamps with this error are cancelled in Arad, around December 10-15, 1917.

The stamps of the sixth set have been in use during the War years and were printed in large quantities. During these years, there was sometimes a problem to secure the proper paper and thus, all stamps exist with a wide variety of paper of different quality and thickness. Except the 1 f (84), 16 f (91), and 60 f (green on salmon paper: 98) stamps, the stamps were also printed on a lined paper in somewhat lighter colors.

It should also be mentioned that one stamp of the sixth series was forged; since the 60 f stamp on white paper (97) has a higher value than the stamp on salmon paper (98), the latter was bleached to obtain a white paper.

War Relief Series

During the First World War, three war relief series have been issued. Stamps belonging to the first two series are known with a number of errors and variations.

Three printing errors are known in the First War Relief Series. Two of these are fairly common and all filler stamps except the 5+2 f (B21) and 10 + 2 (B23) stamps exist with these errors: the word "hadi" ("Hadi segely" - War Relief) is misprinted either as "Aadi" or as "Vadi". Besides these, the 1 K + 2 f (B32), 2 K + 2 F (B33), and 5 K + 2 f (B34) stamps also exist with the surtax printed as "fille" instead of "filler".

In the first printing of the second War Relief series, the 60 + 2 f stamp was overprinted with smaller letters than the other stamps (B52); this was later corrected in subsequent printings (B48). In this series a number of errors are also known: the 1+2 f stamp is known with only the "Hadi segely" overprint in the middle, and the 1+2 f through 50+2 f stamps (B35-B56) exist with the second accent missing in the word "a'rva'knak" ("arvaknak").

Since the World War II war relief series represents the overprinting of the sixth Turul series, the stamps printed on poor quality or lined paper can also be found with the present overprint. Besides these, a few sheets of the 50 f stamp with the plate error of having the numeral 35 printed instead of 50 at the 13th place were also overprinted with the War Relief text: such a stamp and particularly a pair with the 50 f stamp represents a great rarity. According to a report in the 1938 issue of A Belyeggyuite (The Stamp Collector, the journal of the LEHE, Budapest), only four full sheets existed at that time with this error. From these, one was at the Budapest Philatelic Museum; one in the hand of a Hungarian collector and two in the United States; who knows what happened with these full sheets?

Harvester-Parliament Series of 1916

The stamps of this series (Wmk 137; 108-126) also exist on very thick paper.

Harvester-Parliament Series with MAGYAR POSTA Imprint

In January 1919, stamps with the same design but now, with the text MAGYAR POSTA were issued (174-197). From these, the 5 f (177) and 50 f (187) stamps also exist on thick paper. The 95 f (parliament) stamp (189) exists in two color variations: cobalt blue/blue and dark blue/light blue. The 2 K (parliament) stamp (194) is known in copies where the printing of the center is displaced toward the top; thus, there is a white field before the Danube and "pin" on the top of the cupola touching the frame. The 3 K stamp (parliament) is also known with the numeral in the horizontal position.

First Air Mail Series

The first air mail stamps were issued on July 4, 1918 by overprinting the 75 f and 2 K parliament stamps with the respective denominations of 1 K 50 f and 4 K 50 f (C1 and C2). The color of the overprint is carmine on the first and dark blue on the second stamp: the first stamp also exists with brick-red overprint. The first stamp is also known with inverted overprints.

This set was forged extensively, not only the overprint, but also the markings and cancellations on letters, with the arrival marking of Vienna.

Stamps with KOZTARSASAG Overprint

In November 1918, all the existing stamps were overprinted with the text KOZTARSASAG. The harvester (153-162), Charles-Zita (168-173), the III, War relief (B58-B60), and the special delivery stamp (22) all exist with inverted overprint.

Issues of the Hungarian Soviet Republic

On July 21, 1919, the harvester-parliament stamps with the text MAGYAR POSTA have been overprinted with the text MAGYAR TANACS-KOZTARSASAG (Hungarian Soviet Republic). The overprint exists in two colors: carmine on those stamps which were overprinted in Budapest, and brick-red on those which were overprinted in Sepron.

Stamps with carmine overprint: 2 f (203), 3 f (204), 4 f (205), 3 f (206), 6 f (207), 10 f (208), 15 f (209), 20 f (219), 25 f (211), 40 f (212), 45 f (213), 95 f (215), 1 K (216), 1.20 K (217), 1.40 K (218), 2 K (219), 3 K (220), 5 K (221), 10 K (222).

Stamps with brick-red overprint: 10 f (208), 20 f (210), 50 f (214), 95 f (215), 1.20 K (217), 1.40 K (218), 3 K (220).

The 20 f stamp (210) with double overprint is a special rarity.

National Army Overprint

The entry of the National Army of Horthy into Budapest on November 16, 1919 was commemorated by a five-stamp set (306-310) consisting of the overprint A NEMZETI HADSEREG BEVONULASA 1919. XI. 16 (Entry of the National Army). These stamps were sold at the post offices only between November 23 and 25: after this period, the rest were given over to the Szocializ Nisszic Tarsulat)Social Mission Society) which sold them for charity purposes. The stamps sold by them are marked with an oval marking on the back of the stamp guaranteeing the genuineness of the stamp. However, stamps without this overprint are not automatically forgeries; they might belong to those which were actually sold at the post offices.

Sheaf of Wheat Overprints

In 1920, the MAGYAR TANACSKOZTARSASAG overprinted harvester-parliament set with the text MAGYAR POSTA was overprinted with a sheaf of wheat and the date 1919 on a ribbon band, in black. This overprint exists on both the carmine and brick-red overprinted series. The 10 f (317) and 45 f (321) stamps also exist with the new overprint inverted.

Harvester-Parliament Series of 1920-1924

In and after 1920, the following seven stamps of the first harvester-parliament series have been reprinted for general postage use: 20 f (115), 40 f (118), 1 K (122), 2 K (123), 3 K (124), 5 K (125), and 10 K (126). The color of the reprint is somewhat lighter than the color of the original printing.

Between 1920 and 1924, a number of new stamps were issued, now again with the inscription MAGYAR POSTA, in order to fulfill the need created by the inflation. The first series was printed on a paper with the old watermark (Wmk 137). There are two color variations known: the 50 f blue violet stamp (119) also exists in stale blue, and the 1 1/2 K brown violet stamp (342) also exists in flesh brown. A printing error is also known to exist in the 5 K (348) stamp: in some sheets, the 11. and 12. stamp had no numeral. The 800 K (363) stamp is also known without the numeral.

In 1924, nine additional harvester-parliament stamps were issued with the new watermark (Wmk 133). Here, a well-known printing error exists: the 12. stamp (second row, second stamp) in the sheets of the 600 K stamp (393) had the denomination "800" on the left side until the error was found and corrected. The 500 K stamp (393) with the numeral "530" on the left-hand side described in the December 1970 Filateliai Szemle and mentioned in the introduction of this booklet also belongs to this set.

Madonna Stamps of 1921-1925

These stamps were used in the general mail. Probably the most famous Hungarian stamp with a printing error belongs to this series: it is the 5000 K stamp (386) with inverted center. When this error was recognized a search was immediately initiated for stamps with this error and it was found that 200 such stamps have already been shipped to a post office where about 100 were sold before the rest could be withdrawn.

Charity Issues of 1924

In 1924, a set of three stamps (B77-B79) were issued for charity purposes. From these, the 300 K and 500 K stamps are also known in pairs without perforation between them. The 1000 K stamps also exists on greenish paper.

Regular Pengo - Filler Stamps of 1926-1928

In 1926, the new currency (100 filler = 1 pengo) was introduced and correspondingly, a new general postage set issued with Wmk. 133. In 1928, a similar set was issued with some of the stamps slightly redesigned and now with Wmk 210.

The following stamps of the first series exist with double=printing: 1 f (403), 2 f (404), 3 f (405), 4 f (406), 6 f (407), and 8 f (408). The 16 f stamp of the first series with Perf. 14 (410) is dark violet, while the same stamp with Perf. 15 is black violet.

Some stamps of the second series have been printed on two different types of paper: a thinner, and a thicker. Here, the 2 f (429), 3 f (430), 4 f (431), 6 f (432), 8 f (433), and 20 f (436) stamps exist on both types of paper; the 16 f violet stamp with Perf. 14 (435) exists only on thin paper, while the others exist on thicker paper. The design of the 20 f stamp on thin paper (436) shows more clouds than that of the same stamp on thicker paper. The 16 f stamp (435) exists in two perforations and color variations: the stamp with Perf. 14 is violet, while the stamp with Perf. 15 is either lilac or violet - the former being more common. ("Violet" is more bluish while "lilac" is more reddish).

It is interesting to note that the 8 f (408), 16 f (410), 32 f (413), and 40 f (414) stamps of the first series have also been forged. The forged stamps are on unwatermarked paper.

Overprints of 1931 - 1932

In 1931 - 1932, the 3 f, 8 f, 16 f, and 25 f stamps belonging to the former series were overprinted due to a change in the postal rates. Since the stamps of the two series (with the two watermarks) existed with two (14 and 15) perforations,m some of the overprinted stamps exist in four variations.

Three stamps also exist with forged overprint: these are:
the 6/8 f stamp with Wmk 133 and Perf, 14 (454a)
the 6/8 f stamp with Wmk 210 and Perf. 15 (451)
the 2/6/8 f stamp with Wmk 133 and Perf. 15 (467)
The 6/8 f stamp with Wmk 210 and Perf. 15 also exists without perforation.

Portrait Series of 1932

In this series used for general postage until 1939, there is one color variation. The first stamp issued from the set was the 40 f stamp (477) depicting the painter Michael Munkacsy. The blue of the stamps of the first printing is brighter ("cobalt blue") that the blue of the stamps printed in the later years.

Rakoczi Commemorative Series

In this series two printing errors are known. In the 10 f stamp (487), the 11. stamp of each sheet (first stamp of the second row) shows Rakoczi with part of his mustache (the curl) missing. A rare error exists in the 32 f stamp where on the 4. stamp of some sheets, the lower part of the numeral "3" is more round and extends below the level of the numeral "2".

Eucharistic Congress Souvenir Sheet

The souvenir sheet (B94) was issued to commemorate the International Eucharistic Congress held in Budapest in May of 1938. The sheet consists of seven stamps and at the bottom of each stamp, the name of the designer (MARTON LAJOS) is given. There are a number of sheets where this name is missing.

It is interesting to note that the size of the sheet is listed differently in the various catalogs; Scott gives it as 136.5 X 155 mm, while Michel states it as 130 X 149 mm. Its actual size is 136 X 154 mm as listed correctly by the Zumstein catalog.

"Return to Home" Commemorative Set

On December 1, 1938, in order to commemorate the restoration of part of the territory lost in 1918 to Czechoslovakia, the 20 f and 70 f stamps of the St. Stephen general series were reissued in a different color and with the overprint "HAZATERES 1938" (535-536). The respective color of the two stamps (in parentheses the color of the original stamp) is salmon pink (carmine lake) and brown on greenish paper (olive green on bluish paper); the color of the overprint is blue and carmine. From the 70 f stamp one sheet of the overprint is blue and carmine. From the 70 f stamp one sheet (100 stamps) was shipped by mistake without the overprint to the post office of Nagymanya. When the error was discovered, 64 stamps had already been sold. This so-called "Nagymanya" stamp is one of the most expensive Hungarian stamps.

"Hungarian for Hungarian" Series

One quite rare plate error is known here: some copies of the 40 + 20 f stamp (B102) have a small horizontal line at about 2/3-rd height before the numeral "40".

Horthy Commemorative Series of 1940

There are three major printing errors known in connection with the stamps of this series. The first two are related to the 20 f stamp (557). On the stamps belonging to this series, the name of the designers - LEGRADY SANDOR and MARTON FERENC- is given in the bottom left and right corners respectively. There are copies of the 20 f stamp known where either the first letter of LEGARDY or the last letter of FERENC is missing. In other words, the names are respectively printed as EGRADY SANDOR and MARTON FEREN.

The third major error is related to the 10 f stamp (556). Here, due to a slippage of the plate in the two-color printing, some stamps exist with a "double head", either there is a line parallel to the top of Horthy's head or a line parallel to it profile. The distance between the portrait and this second line can be anything up to about 1 mm.

There are also some minor printing errors known. On some of the 6 f stamps there is a short line through one of the hoofs of the horse, while on the 62nd stamp of the sheets of this stamp, the second part of the capital letter M (in MAGYAR) has a horizontal line and thus, looks like an A. On the 61st stamp of the sheets of the 10 f stamp, the top left of the capital M is missing and there is a white dot instead of it. On some other 10 f stamps, there is also a white dot between HORTHY and MIKLOS.

It might be mentioned that some reports also refer to two basic design problems. The 6 f (555) stamp commemorates the organization of the Hungarian National Army in Szeged, in 1919, and depicts the Votive Church of Szeged with the date 1919, as a symbol of the city, although in 1919, the church was just under construction. Similarly, the 20 f stamp (557) which commemorates the restoration of the Northern territories depicts the cathedral of Kassa with the date 1939 although Kassa was annexed in 1938. Actually, neither is an error because the Votive church was selected as the symbol of the city of Szeged, and the cathedral of Kassa as the symbol of the restored territories and the dates 1919 and 1939 refer to the anniversary dates and not to the particular happenings related to the picture of the stamp on which the dates appear.

"East Returns" Commemorative Stamp

In the plate used for the first printing, the original text KELET VISSZATER (The East returns) was erroneous on the 52. stamp of each sheet: the word "KELET" is misspelled as "KELETU". The error was recognized and corrected soon.

"South Returns" Commemorative Series

On April 21, 1941, in order to commemorate the restoration of part of the territory lost in 1918 to Jugoslavia, a two-stamp set was issued by overprinting the 10 f and 20 f stamps of the regular postage series with the text DEL VISSZATER. (The South Returns) (559-560). A few 10 f stamps exist without the overprint. Since the color of the stamp remained unchanged the error can be seen only in pairs where one of the stamps is overprinted.

Szechenyi Commemorative Series

This set of five stamps was issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Count Stephen Szechenyi (1791-1860). There are two known plate errors on the stamps of the set. The first is related to the 10 f stamp (573) the design of which shows the portrait of Szechenyi and the coat-of-arms of the Szechenyi family which, among others, shows one black raven in each of the right top and left bottom part of the crest. On the 90. stamp of each sheet, the black raven seems to have a white craw. The second printing error occurs on the 40 f stamp (517) which depicts the Greek god Mercury, a train, and a ship; there is a small pennant on the foremast of the ship. This pennant is missing on the 11. stamp of each sheet.

1942 - Additions to the Regular Postage Series

In 1939, a new regular postage series was issued to replace the 1932-portrait series and the 1938 St. Stephen series. The stamps of the new series show the hold crown, St. Stephen, the Madonna, Patroness of Hungary, and various Hungarian churches; they were printed on a paper with Wmk 210. In 1941-42, due to changes in the postal rates, new additions were issued to this series, but now, with a new watermark (Wmk 266). Two errors are known here. It is known that one sheet of the 30 f lilac stamp showing the Matthias church in Buda (587) existed without perforation and was actually sold at one post office. The second error occurred at the 8 f stamp (slate green) depicting the holy crown (582); here a few sheets are known in which the perforation at the last row is missing.

Stamp Honoring the Death of Stephen Horthy

In 1942, a stamp (600) was issued to honor the death of Stephen Horthy, the son of the regent and himself deputy regent, who died in a plane crash at the Eastern Front. A few copies of this stamp exist without perforation at the lower edge.

The stamp show the portrait of Stephen Horthy with an allegoric design depicting the "Hadak Utja" (road of warriors) of the ancient Hungarian legend corresponding to the Milky Way, with Csaba, the youngest son of Attila and two of his followers riding over it. Above the mounted warriors there are some stars indicating the Milky Way, in three clusters consisting of 4 + 2 + 2 stamps. The first cluster is about in the middle top of the stamp, the second right from it, and the third cluster is on the very right, just before the head of the horse of the first rider.

In the first stamp of each sheet of 50, the first cluster consisted of three stars instead of four, while in the tenth stamp, it consisted of five stars. Stamps where there are three stars instead of two before the head of the first horse have also been reported.

Famous Soldiers Series

This set issued in 1943 for regular postage, depicts famous Hungarian soldiers from the IX. century up to the freedom fighters of 1948-49, further the Madonna, patroness of Hungary, and the holy crown with St. Stephen's statue in the background. The 30 f stamp showing the holy crown is also known missing perforations and even a few full sheets of 200 stamps exist without perforation

Red Cross Issue of 1944

This is the third red cross series issued during World War II. The stamps (B171-B174) show various scenes with nurses and the red cross in a white oval background. Copies of the 20+20 f stamp (B171) are known where - due to incorrect positioning during the multistep printing - the red cross is off-center to the right.

II. POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

Green Stamps with Black Numeral

The first postage due stamps were issued on December 1, 1903. Their design shows a green ornament with the denomination in black in a white oval. Until 1915, stamps of this basic design have been issued with different watermarks and perforations.

There are two very rare errors both known representing inverted centers: the 20 f stamp with Wmk. 136a and Perf. 15 (J16b), and the 20 f stamp with the first version of Wmk 136 (Scott does not distinguish between the two versions; the first version is Wmk 5 in Michel) and Perf. 15 (J16). There are only a few known to exist of each of them.

Since the 20 f stamp with the vertical watermark is quite rare, it was also forged, by taking the more common 5 and 50 f stamps with the same watermark, removing the numeral, and printing the new numeral "20" in its place.

Green Stamps with Red Numeral

In 1915, the color of the numeral was changed to red and now, all stamps had the horizontal version of Wmk 137. From this series, the 15 f stamp (J34) issued in 1918 also exists with inverted center: it occurred four times in each sheet, at the 10., 20., 30., and 40. stamps. The 50 f stamp was also printed with inverted center; however, since before 1920, this stamp was issued only with the KOZTARSASAG overprint, the original stamp and its error version will be discussed below.

Stamps with KOZTARSASAG Overprint

In February 1919, a number of postage due stamps have been overprinted diagonally with the text KOZTARSASAG (Republic). Of these, the 50f (J44; black numeral) and the 40 f (J49; red numeral) stamps also exist with inverted overprint. The 50 f stamp (J50; red numeral) also exists with inverted center and either regular or inverted overprint. It should be mentioned that the stamps with the inverted overprint were also forged.

In the KOZTARSASAG-overprinted series, there is one stamp which has never been issued with the overprint: this is the 3 f stamp (J46). However, by error, a few copies reached postal sale. On some of these, the missing overprint can be seen on the back of the stamp.

Stamps with MAGYAR POSTA Imprint

In case of the postage due stamps, the Hungarian postal authorities were in delay. Thus, while the harvester-parliament stamps with the text MAGYAR POSTA were issued in January 1919, the corresponding postage due stamps (J65-J69(were issued only one year later. From this series the 2 f stamp (J65) also exists with inverted center, and the whole series exists in both green and dark green variations.

Green Stamps with Red Numeral, Issued 1920-1922

In 1920, the 10 f and 20 f stamps (J32, J35) of the original MAGYAR KIR POSTA series were reprinted; the color of the reprint is darker green. Then, between 1920 and 1922, a number of postage due stamps with the new denomination were issued, among them, the 50 f stamp (J38) already mentioned. This stamp also exists with inverted center.

Auxiliary Postage Due Stamps

Between 1921 and 1925, during the inflation, a number of auxiliary postage due stamps were issued, by overprinting the harvester stamp with the text PORTO and the new denomination. From these stamps, the 500 K/2 K, 1000 K/2 K, and 2000 K/2 K stamps also exist with forged overprints.

Red Postage Due Stamps of 1926 - 1931

After the new currency was introduced in 1926, a new postage due series in rose red with the numeral in white circle was issued, first with Wmk 133 and two types of perforations; in 1929, the stamps were issued with Wmk 210 and Perf. 15. The second series (J117-J123) exists with two types of paper beside the regular paper: a thicker and thinner paper. All seven stamps of the series exist on the thicker paper, while only the 8, 10, and 16 f stamps exist on the thinner paper. In 1931 some of these stamps were overprinted with new (lower) denominations; from these, the 1)/16 f stamp with Wmk 210 also exists on thinner paper.

III. OFFICIAL STAMPS

Between 1921 and 1924, 31 stamps have been issued with the text HIVATALOS (Official), to be used in the domestic mail by the government offices. From these, the 20 f stamp (O2) also exists with inverted center, but it is very rare.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES

A. Freaks

1 Printed on wrinkled paper

2 Printing on both sides: front 1 K, back 35 f

3 Due to uneven pressure during printing, part of the stamp is of lighter color

4 Overprint is in wrong position

5-6 Perforation errors

B. Examples for the Printing errors

7 The 1 f Turul stamp of 1900 without numeral

8 The 25 f Turul stamp of 1906 with F LLER instead of FILLER

9 A pair of 50 f Turul stamps of 1914 with the numeral "35" instead of "50" in the first stamp

10 The 1+2 f stamp of the World War II Relief series with only the "Hadi segely" overprint

11 The 5 K harvester stamp without numerals

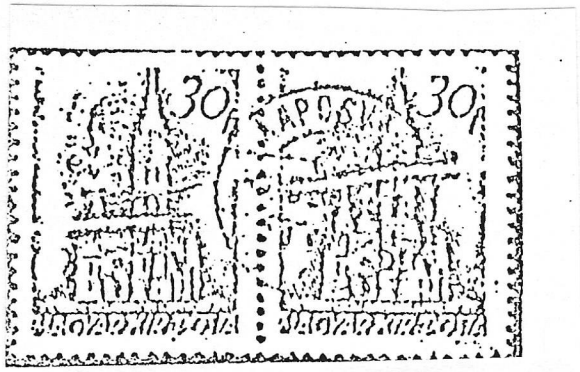
12 A block of four of the 600 K harvester stamp; in the stamp at the lower right position, one of the "600" is replaced by "800"

13 The 5000 K Madonna stamp with inverted center

14 The 70 f "Return to Home" stamp without overprint, with the cancellation from Nagymanya

15 The 10 f "South Returns" stamp in pair, one stamp without overprint

16 The 50 f postage due stamp with KOZTARSASAG overprint, with inverted center and inverted overprint


30
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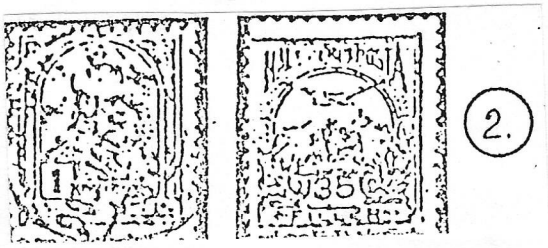
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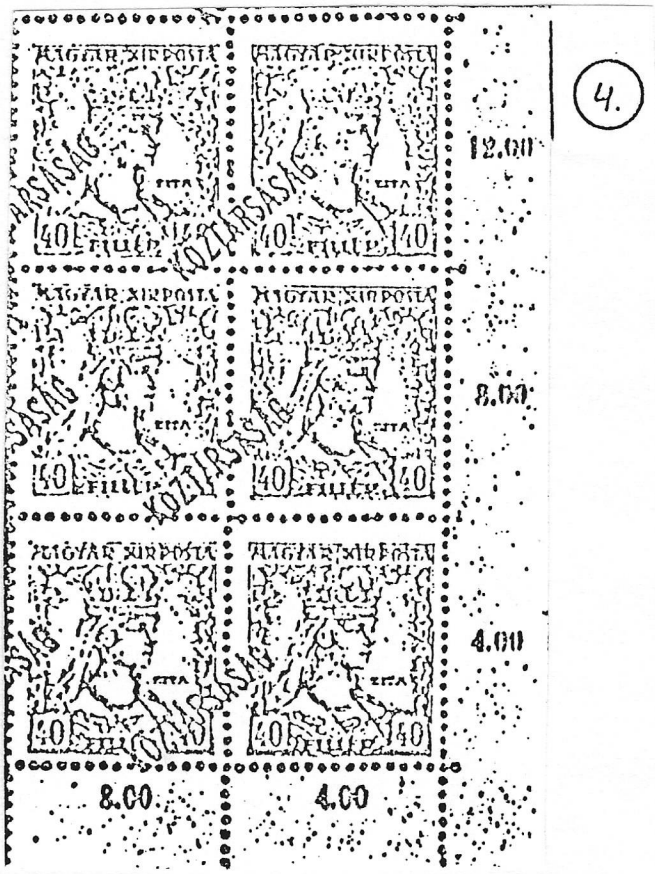
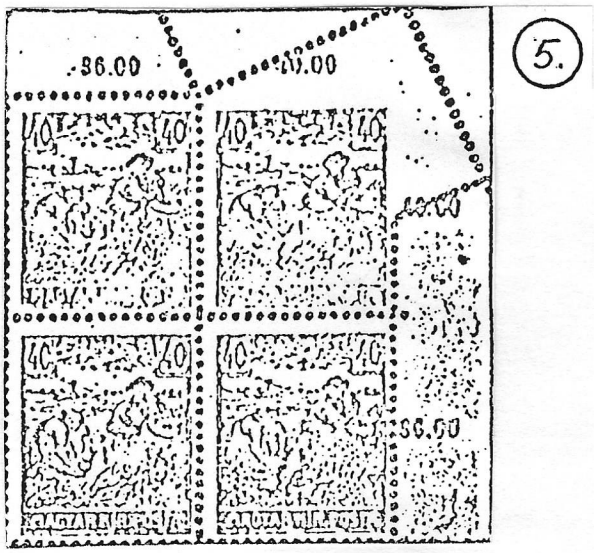
1

3.


MAGYAR KIRPOSTA
40
12.00
8.00
4.00
8.00
4.00

4.

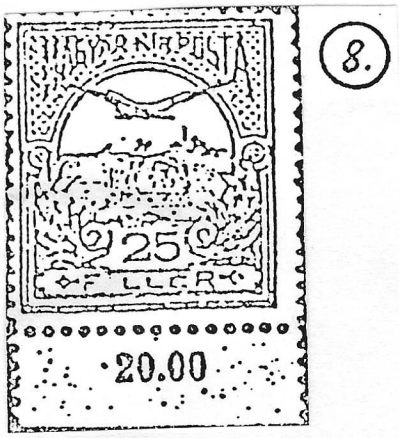

36.00
40.00
40
56.00

5.

10
KIR. POSTA

6.

7.



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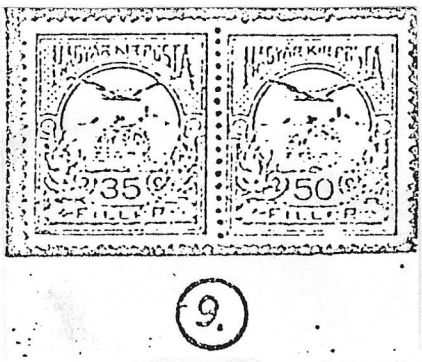

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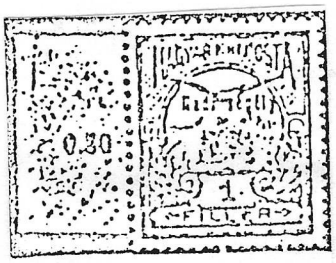

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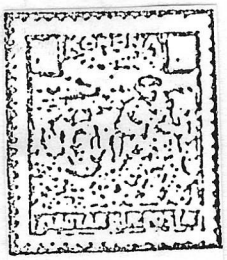

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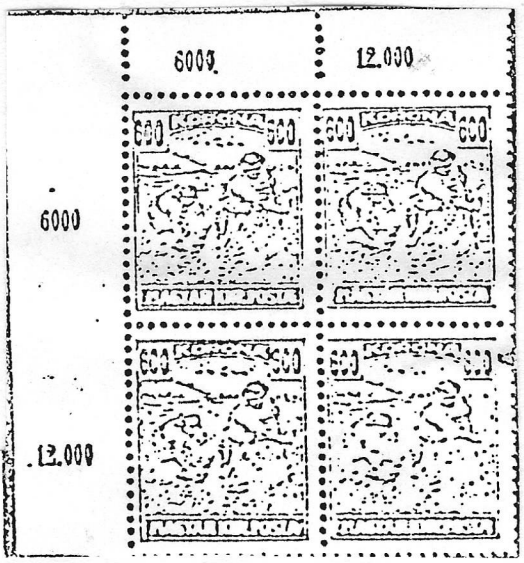

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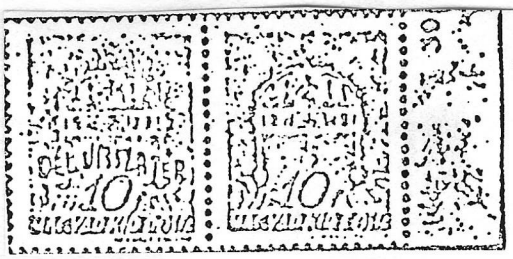

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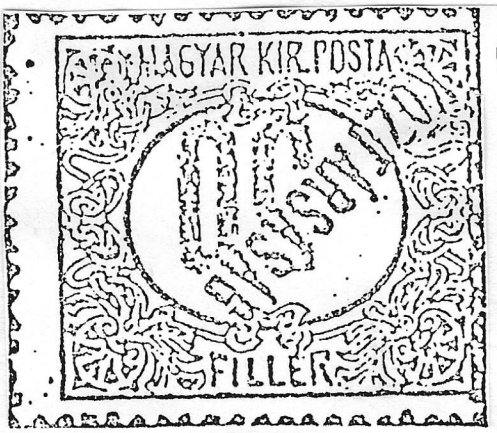
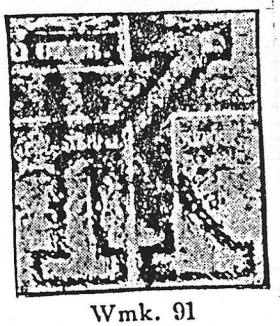


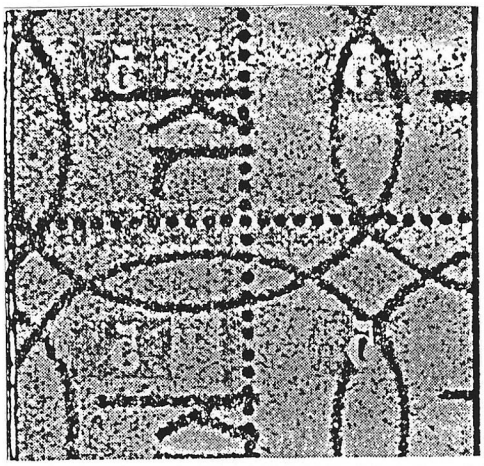
16.

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.
Issues of the Monarchy.



Wmk. 91

Wmkd. "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN" in Double-lined Capitals across the Sheet. (91); Unwmkd. from 1871.

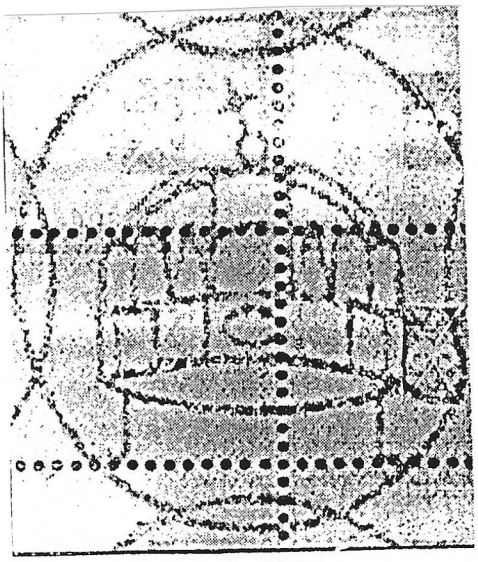


Wmk. 132

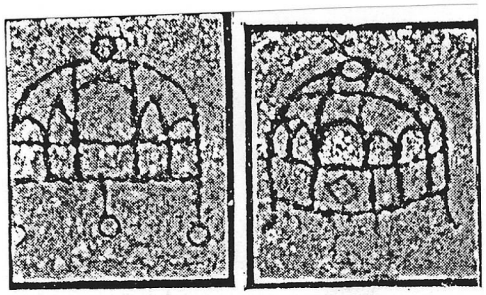
Wmkd. "kr" in Oval. (132)

Wmk. 133

Type of 1921 Issue.
Wmkd. Four Double Crosses. (133)



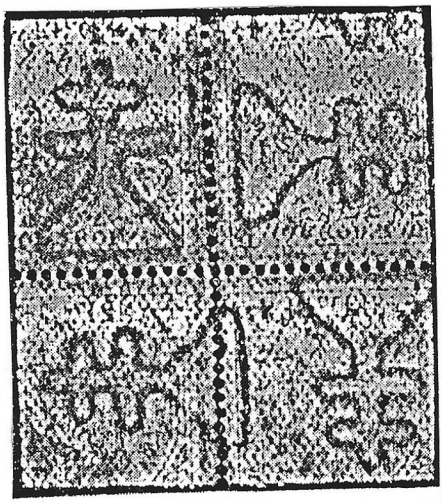
Wmk. 135



Wmk. 136 Wmk. 136a

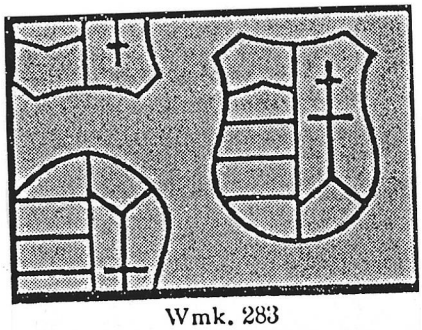
Wmkd. Crown. (136)

Wmk. 137
Wmkd. Double Cross (137) Vert.



Wmk. 210
Types of 1926-27 Issue.
Wmkd.
Double Cross on Pyramid. (210)

Wmk. 266
Types of 1939.
Wmkd. Double Barred Cross, Wreath and Crown. (266)



Wmk. 283
Wmkd. Double Barred Cross on Shield, Multiple. (283)